THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH AVENUE,

(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. B. FOSTER, - - - - - Editor.

E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Delivered by Carrier one week ..... 15 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier one month ..... 60 Cents.
For one year, payable half-yearly and in advance $10 00

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the Publishers.

THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Lease.

The large and well known furniture warehouse and manufactory, on Smithfield street, will be leased to an energetic furniture concern for a term of years at very low rent. Apply to Gorman, Robinson, corner Smithfield and Fourth avenue.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office.

Hall's Malt Extract.

Dear Sir, Sept

DR. TURNER, of Dundon, recommended me to order your MALT EXTRACT, beverage of Health, for my wife, who is very weak after her confinement, and your Malt Extract has already proved to be better, in this case, than his medicine.

ADDISON, N. Y.—Many persons speak highly of Hall's Malt Extract. We are in receipt of testimonials by the dozen.

A. T. WALLEY & Co.,

Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Trade Mark. Trade Mark.

Sterling Silver. Electro-Plate.

GORHAM MFG. CO.

STERLING SILVER WARE,

AND

NICKEL SILVER PLATED WARE,

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere. MWF

For Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The greatest appetizer ever known—recommended by all leading physicians for all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Let those afflicted try it. The genuine preparation is sold by Joseph Fleming, sole agent, 89 Market and Diamond.

Trusses, Trusses.

"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" effectually cures Ruptures. Never rusts, breaks nor soils. Used in any position. Perfect safety and durability combined. E. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold by all Druggists. MWF

Stop That Cough

By using Coe's Cough Balsam when you take cold, and thus prevent a cough from forming. Neglected multimeines is a far more fruitful and dangerous complaint. Sold by Jos. Fleming, sole agent for Pittsburgh, 89 Market and Diamond.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClurkan & McKennan. Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils and Window Glass, 63 and 65 Wood street. Brooklyn Standard Ground White Lead, Strictly Pure, at prices lower than the lowest. tf

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Non-Concurs in Senate Amendments and Appoints Committee of Conference—Escape of Stroudsburg Murderers—The Piano Matter Explained.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 5, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petroleum and Venange Banks.

Mr. Amos, of Crawford, called up the bill authorizing the associations of the Petroleum and Venango Banks to fill the bonds deposited with the Auditor General for security of note holders, the receivers having given the proper security. Passed finally. Several attempts to consider bills out of order failed.

The Appropriation Bill

Came from the Senate, and Mr. Strang moved that the House non-concur in the Senate amendments and appoint a committee of conference. Agreed to, and Speaker Clark appointed Messrs. Wilson, Strang and McCullough on said Committee.

Adjourned till Monday afternoon.

Murderers at Large.

The Governor this morning telegraphed to William Davis, Clerk of Court of Monroe county, saying that he was ready to issue the death warrants for the trial of murderers, and asking if there was any reason for further delay. He has just received an answer that the murderers had escaped from the jail at Stroudsburg last night, creating considerable excitement for that vicinity. Governor Geary would like to offer immediately a reward for their recapture, but feels a delicacy in doing so because the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is offering rewards unauthorized by appropriations.

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your telegraphic correspondent here was not present when the appropriation bill was up in the Senate, and was misled in the information he received about the salaries of the judges of the building, heating and repairing of the public buildings were almost entirely destroyed. Less about $2,000, no insurance. It is not known how it originated.

The special session called by Governor Baker for the 21st of last month, did not come off in Whitely county, owing to the sheriff failing to give notice. It will take place tomorrow, and with about two thirds of the counties—the democratic members will be unanimous without opposition.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Hill Murder—Twitchell Confesses that his Wife Murdered her Mother, and that he Helped to Put her Body Away.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—George S. Twitchell, 20, confessed to be executed April 30th, for the murder of Annie Hill, was brought before the morning made a confession to his spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Bringhurst, and Prison Inspector Perkins. He says:

I went to my room on the night of the murder, and instead of going to bed I laid down on the lounge and fell asleep. My wife was in bed at the time, I was aroused by hearing a noise, and can now remember, about midnight or early morning, I heard my wife say, 'Oh, George, you killed her,' arose at once to hide it. We then threw the body out of the window, I went down stairs and washed my hands. My wife went to bed where she remained until the next morning. She arose in the morning in about twenty minutes. I made a solemn vow to the Eternal God that I would never reveal it, but I feel relieved since I have made confession to God, and I know nothing about it, but I did it with my own hands. My wife is innocent, for she made this statement that I may have peace with God. GEO. S. TWITCHELL, Jr.

This confession created a sensation. The case has been examined before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the writ of error refused for the prisoner. It is said that Mrs. Twitchell has fled the city.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1869. NO. 173.

WASHINGTON.

Congress to Adjourn April 10th.

Gen. Longstreet Confirmed Surveyor of New Orleans—Extension of Time for the Removal of Whisky in Bond—Virginia Anxious for Reconstruction—The Cuban Question—Consular and Diplomatic Appointments—Ashley Not Appointed Governor of Montana—Arrest of Americans in Cuba—Minister Watts, at Vienna, Recalled—The Treasury Investigation—The Whisky and Tobacco Tax—The Tenure-of-Office Act to be Signed—The Currency Redistribution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1869.

Longstreet Confirmed.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed General Longstreet to be Surveyor of New Orleans, by 37 to 9. Messrs. Cameron, Carpenter, Howard, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Ross, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Thayer, Trumbull, Warner, Willey and Williams; in the negative—Bowman, Cameron, Carpenter, Corbett, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Robertson, Scott and Tipton, of the following who were paired, Abbott, Anthony, Grimes and Gilbert were for confirmation, and Conkling, Fessenden, Pratt and Sumner against. Of the following absent, Ferry, Morton, Sherman, Sprague, Wilson and Yates were for, and Howe, Howe, Kellogg, Chandler, Drake, Norton and Schurz were against.

Whisky in Bond.

The Finance Committee finally agreed to extend the time two months for taking whisky out of bond, or to the 20th of June, and so reported this afternoon. The House will probably agree to this position when the bill reaches them.

Adjournment.

Both branches of Congress have agreed to adjourn next week, Saturday at noon, but the Senate will undoubtedly have to remain a while longer for executive business.

On Duty.

Jno. Allison went on duty as Register of the Treasurer to-day. He expects to make a considerable number of removals next week.

Virginia.

A delegation of twenty-five or thirty Virginians came up here last night. They were before the Reconstruction Committee about an hour this morning, trying to convince Gen. Butler that the sentiment in that State of the country requires immediate admission of their State, and that Congress ought to provide for a vote on the Constitution with superior facilities for registration and voting. Butler afterwards called on the President and tried to persuade him to send a message to Congress, indorsing their views. There is not much prospect of doing anything with the State before the Southern mass meeting, on the 15th of April, but first the people to remain a little longer under military rule.

The Cuban Question

Has been a subject of local discussion at the State Department within the last few days. Secretary Fish is very cautious in his policy, and to all arguments in favor of recognition of the revolutionists in Cuba, he has answered that the time for doing so has not yet arrived. When further pressed he says that hasty recognition would compromise our relations with England, by which he seems to mean that it would be a cause of offence. Abolitionists claims more difficult. The Banks resolution of sympathy may pass the House, but it is not likely to get through the senate at this session, though the views and the contingents are pressing it quite vigorously.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1869.

The Foreign Appointments.

The Consular and Diplomatic appointments are only nearly ready. There will be a great many changes. The Minister to Austria, of that third class of officers will be divided according to the Republican vote in each State. At present New York has one-quarter of the first and second class appointments. Many of the appointments in the Secretary's office here, and one-fifth of all in the consular service. Missouri will fill in well, get one second-class mission, probably Brazil, and about four consulates, including Paris. Pennsylvania has fared badly in offering rewards unauthorized by appropriations.

HARRISBURG, April 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your telegraphic correspondent here was not present when the appropriation bill was up in the Senate, and was misled in the information he received about the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court. The salaries are as follows: Chief Justice, $6,000; Associate Judges, $5,500 each. The Senate has concurred in the House amendment to the appropriation bill for the Governor's mansion, and that it required $5,000 for the same. The House had appropriated $3,000. The committee said that that being the case, the true way was to say what the money was for, and let the Legislature do as it pleased. It accordingly amended the motion by restoring the appropriation to $5,000, to be expended by the Governor for piano and $1,000 for coal and incidental expenses.

When the Senate reached this section, Mr. White moved to strike out the whole section and insert the same sum, $5,000, for repairs to the Buildings, fixing the pay at $3 per hundred and engravings, and appropriating $1,000 for the two years.

This was adopted, and the success of this motion is due to the fact that the Governor strikes out also the piano and coal appropriation. Mr. Connell then moved to add to the item of Mr. White's motion the piano appropriation, but this was immediately voted down, only Mr. Connell and Mr. Lowry voting for it.

At no time did the Senate ever vote to import the piano, and the item was only inserted as a separate appropriation, did so believing that it was their duty to submit it separately, and not because they favored the offer of the Governor's mansion. The appropriation never had half a dozen friends in the Senate. E.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

The City Park Donation for Railroad Purposes—Indignation Meeting—The Railroad Company to be Enjoined from Using the Park—Business Houses Burned—The Special Legislative Election.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 3, 1869.

A large meeting was held in the Court House here last night by citizens opposed to the action of the City Council in donating twenty acres of the City Park to the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw railroad, for their depot grounds and shops, and the amending of Bloomingdale to the city, appointing seven wards by W. W. Carwin, Peter Kiser and others, and resolutions adopted severely censuring the City Council for said acts, and that it meets with the unqualified condemnation of the taxpayers of the city; that the City Council has no legal right to sell or give away any part of said park, unless a majority of the citizens favor it, and that this would have been defeated by a large majority. A committee of fifteen, consisting of W. H. Coombs, W. H. H. Miller and P. S. O'Rourke, was appointed, with instructions to sue out an injunction before the proper Court, restraining said Railroad Company from occupying or using or driving the park in any manner. The city purchased the grounds for the park about two years ago, at a cost of nearly fifty thousand dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 4, 1869.

A fire broke out this morning early in the grocery store of F. Klein, on Calhoun street, entirely destroying that and an adjoining building, and a frame building in the rear. The contents of both buildings were almost entirely destroyed. Loss about $5,000; no insurance. It is not known how it originated.

The special session called by Governor Baker for the 21st of last month, did not come off in Whitely county, owing to the sheriff failing to give notice. It will take place tomorrow, and with about two thirds of the counties—the democratic members will be unanimous without opposition.

Rebels, relative to notice to parties charged with failure or neglect or refusal to make true returns of gains, profits and incomes, prescribes that before assessing the penalty in person, for neglect or refusal to make such returns, or rendering of a fraudulent one, the Assistant Assessor charged with the duty of assessing taxes or gains, profits and incomes of the person charged, shall cause notice to be served on such person fifteen days prior to the day of hearing, notifying him to appear and show cause why the penalties prescribed by law should not be assessed on him by reason of such neglect or refusal. Where the return is to be made by a guardian, trustee, executor, or administrator, attorney, agent, or partner of a non-resident alien, or by a person acting in any other fiduciary capacity, notice shall be served on him instead of his ward, cestui que trust, principal or client, as the case may be, the phraseology of notice to suit the circumstances of the case.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations have been made to the Senate: O. M. Long, Consul at Labuan; William Steadman, Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

The following to be Secretaries of Territories: J. M. Wilkins, Dakota; Edward M. Lee, New Mexico; James Scott, Washington; W. S. Swithner, Montana; Coles Bashford, Arizona; Frank Hall, Colorado; Edward M. Lee, Wyoming; S. E. Gribbell, Utah.

The following to be Governors of Territories: A. P. K. Safford, Arizona; John A. Campbell, Wyoming; Charles Crosswell, New Mexico; Andrew J. de Berthault, Dakota; Alfred Fisher, Washington.

The following to be Collectors of Internal Revenue: Robert Williams, Third Ohio; Chas. M. Merrick, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania; Samuel E. Gribbell, Fifth Ohio; W. H. Ball, Ist First Pennsylvania.

The following to be Marshals, and for other positions, John Ely, Eastern District Pennsylvania; Alexander Murdock, Western Pennsylvania; Fred. H. Murray, Kentucky; Lewis Littfield, Dakota; W. H. Moulton, Idaho; Church Howe, Wyoming; James M. Carey, Tinger, Trumbull, Warner, Willey and Williams; in the negative—Bowman, Cameron, Carpenter, Corbett, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Robertson, Scott and Tipton, of the following who were paired, Abbott, Anthony, Grimes and Gilbert were for confirmation, and Conkling, Fessenden, Pratt and Sumner against. Of the following absent, Ferry, Morton, Sherman, Sprague, Wilson and Yates were for, and Howe, Howe, Kellogg, Chandler, Drake, Norton and Schurz were against.

Whisky in Bond.

The Finance Committee finally agreed to extend the time two months for taking whisky out of bond, or to the 20th of June, and so reported this afternoon. The House will probably agree to this position when the bill reaches them.

Adjournment.

Both branches of Congress have agreed to adjourn next week, Saturday at noon, but the Senate will undoubtedly have to remain a while longer for executive business.

On Duty.

Jno. Allison went on duty as Register of the Treasurer to-day. He expects to make a considerable number of removals next week.

Virginia.

A delegation of twenty-five or thirty Virginians came up here last night. They were before the Reconstruction Committee about an hour this morning, trying to convince Gen. Butler that the sentiment in that State of the country requires immediate admission of their State, and that Congress ought to provide for a vote on the Constitution with superior facilities for registration and voting. Butler afterwards called on the President and tried to persuade him to send a message to Congress, indorsing their views. There is not much prospect of doing anything with the State before the Southern mass meeting, on the 15th of April, but first the people to remain a little longer under military rule.

The Cuban Question

Has been a subject of local discussion at the State Department within the last few days. Secretary Fish is very cautious in his policy, and to all arguments in favor of recognition of the revolutionists in Cuba, he has answered that the time for doing so has not yet arrived. When further pressed he says that hasty recognition would compromise our relations with England, by which he seems to mean that it would be a cause of offence. Abolitionists claims more difficult. The Banks resolution of sympathy may pass the House, but it is not likely to get through the senate at this session, though the views and the contingents are pressing it quite vigorously.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1869.

The Foreign Appointments.

The Consular and Diplomatic appointments are only nearly ready. There will be a great many changes. The Minister to Austria, of that third class of officers will be divided according to the Republican vote in each State. At present New York has one-quarter of the first and second class appointments. Many of the appointments in the Secretary's office here, and one-fifth of all in the consular service. Missouri will fill in well, get one second-class mission, probably Brazil, and about four consulates, including Paris. Pennsylvania has fared badly in offering rewards unauthorized by appropriations.

Inland Ports of Entry.

Senator Sherman has introduced a bill to amend the bill of last Congress making St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, ports of entry. He hopes to get it through the Senate. There is no trouble about it in the House.

Appointed Postmaster.

J. H. Julian, brother of the member, has been appointed Postmaster at Richmond, Indiana.

Ashley not a Governor.

There is considerable talk over the fact that Ashley's name was not sent in with the other Territorial nominations yesterday. The appointment was positively agreed upon in Cabinet meeting, Friday, but the reason might is that the case has been suspended on account of a clause reading by President Grant of the "Year Case papers."

American in Cuba.

The Secretary of State yesterday morning telegraphed a very strong dispatch to Acting Consul-General Hall, at Havana, concerning the arrest of American citizens in Cuba. No answer has been received to the dispatch as yet, but it is confidently expected that the Spanish authorities will take but little time in replying, and none is expected to-morrow.

The Darien Canal Treaty.

Quite a rolling has been made to get private bills which show that it is not the Senate, but a committee of the Senate of the United States of Colombia which has declined to ratify the Darien Canal Treaty, and that it will be taken up and perfected by the Senate at that power.

Minister Watts Recalled.

The President has recalled Minister Watts from Austria, and is considering the propriety of recalling Minister Hale from Madrid.

The Work of Reconstruction.

There will be a good deal of a struggle this week to get something through Congress on the subject of reconstruction. The Virginia movement was killed in the House some days ago, and cannot be resurrected in the Senate. Delegations are here from Texas, Georgia and Virginia. Of those from Texas, some want the State divided, others want an election ordered on the new Constitution. Of those from Georgia, some want the Senators and Representatives admitted, and others want them kept out until the new conditions in which it was when the Legislature first met. Of those from Virginia some want a vote on the constitution as a whole, and others want a separate vote on three or four sections. The whole matter is left to the President to send a message to Congress on the condition of affairs in their State.

The Indian Appropriation Bill

Will come up in the Senate, and be referred to Mr. Dawes's committee. All the Senate amendments for carrying out treaties made by the Peace Commission of last summer will be rejected, and the committee will move to give the President two million dollars, and hold him officially responsible for its use in keeping peace with the Indians. The committee believe that Sheridan's campaign has brought the Indians to that state of mind that it will not be difficult to prevent outrages in the future. The bill will probably get into conference committee on Wednesday, and be passed ready for the President's signature on Friday.

The Whisky and Tobacco Bill.

As amended by the House Finance Committee, will be called up in the Senate to-morrow by Mr. Sherman, though as the bill relating to the Union Pacific Railroad remains as unfinished business his motion may not be successful. Of the changes in the measure as it came from the House that referring to tobacco stamps was finally cut out by one majority in Committee. This amendment may be carried in the Senate, but will be resisted in the lower branch. The section giving one year's extension from the 1st of April, 1869, to dispose of whisky in bond was killed in the House by sixteen majority, but it seems likely that the two months extension granted by the Finance Committee will be carried.

The Currency Printing Bureau

Of the Treasury will this week finish up all the work under way when Secretary Boutwell entered the Department, and next Saturday night or before will close for two or three weeks. When it again opens new work and new hands will be in use, and new methods will be employed. The secretary and Superintendent Spencer are both opposed to Chittenden's hydrostatic or dry printing process, and they will be at once and finally abandoned.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

As is learned from the Senate floor, this evening, has not yet been signed. The story in some of the papers that a mistake was made in enrolling it is not correct, though it is true a mistake was made in copying the Conference report for the House. Judge Black, of New York, and one or two other reporters, were informed by the President last evening that he would sign the bill.

The Banking Committee

Did not meet yesterday as they had agreed to because the House was in session. They will try to finish consideration of the Senate redistribution bill to-morrow. Members seem to be pretty generally against the scheme of the Senate. The committee is to meet the committee again before the matter is settled.

The Cincinnati Nominations.

The nominations for the Cincinnati offices have gone to the White House from the Treasury. E. H. Stephenson will be appointed Surveyor of Customs; Captain Lewis Weikell, Collector of First District; and Richard Pullen, Collector of Second. The assessors have not yet been determined on.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1869.

FAILURE TO MAKE INCOME RETURNS.

Circular is issued to-day by Commissioner

THE TREASURY.

Report of Investigating Committee.

Discrepancies in Accounts—A Loose Way of Keeping Accounts—Duplicated Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1869.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, in obedience to a concurrent resolution of Congress, passed in March, 1867, for an investigation of the mode of printing bonds and other securities of the Government in the Treasury Department, and alleged irregularities and frauds, has reported through Senator Edmunds that a sub-committee, composed of himself, Buckalew and Hallsey, devoted all the time possible to the extensive, complicated and important inquiries submitted to the investigation. Under the circumstances, they say, existing at the commencement of the business, it was to be expected that more or less irregularity and even fraud and peculation would exist. This possibility or probability of exist, loss and want of regularity was realized, but it is believed no very extensive losses have occurred in consequence, and it is possible and in some cases probable many of the discrepancies reported are entirely inaccurate errors, arising from irregularity in method rather than from any positive fraud. The aggregate of all unredeemed securities created since 1849 to the date of the passage of the resolution amounted to over eighteen and a quarter billion dollars. The committee go into a detailed statement of the different issues of loans, and find some small discrepancies between the number of bonds printed and issued on some issues, but not of any great amount, and some of them are satisfactorily accounted for. Since the report of Secretary Guthrie, January 1, 1861, $7,500 supposed to have been lost in the mails, have been duplicated under an act of Congress, but only $2,000 of the amount of the original bonds have been presented and redeemed, which leaves $5,500 still outstanding. The original bonds have been presented and redeemed, which leaves $5,500 still outstanding. The original bonds were destroyed before the bonds were shipped, so that the bonds were not sent by the steamer as claimed. The committee report that in the case of bonds under the act of 1861, called the second series, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to issue bonds for $50,000,000, with a difference of 20 notes, and of one hundred dollar notes a difference of seventy-three, and a difference of twenty-three between the number printed and delivered. Of the five thousand there are seventy-five bonds unaccounted for. It is thought by Mr. Shannon, who received these bonds, and was examined as a witness, that they were destroyed in the course of business, and a specific certificate of the fact is required. In the ordinary course of business have been forthcoming, but the committee do not consider this evidence sufficient to show that the bonds were destroyed. The committee report that the whole number of bonds to have been issued, under the act of 1861, was $514,000,000, and of the Confederate loan $15,000,000. Of this amount $14,000,000 have been redeemed and $1,000,000 are outstanding. Of the $500,000,000 issued under the act of 1861, $486,000,000 have been redeemed, leaving $14,000,000 outstanding. In regard to the Confederate loan, the committee say that, in fact, the whole amount issued is outstanding, as the bonds of the same issue are one hundred and three of them are known to be in the hands of holders. The Committee say a large amount of these bonds are in the hands of persons who, by the Printing Bureau are claimed by the officers to have been handed to a confederate agent, and that the fact is known to the Treasury Department. The committee desired the direct evidence in this matter, but the same is not forthcoming. No documentary proof of the fact in the record, further that the destruction was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the destruction was duly carried out in accordance with the orders. The

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869.

Secretary Fish has made a good deal of a stir by revising the slate of his predecessor, Mr. Wm. Seward, relative to foreign appointments, greatly to the disgust of gentlemen who have been waiting to have the aforesaid slate ratified. The number of appointments to be made is about fifty, most of whom Mr. Fish, it is said, did not think were fit to be made.

The Connecticut State election takes place to-day. A Governor, four members of Congress and Legislature are to be chosen. The principal interest centers in the Hartford Congressional District, where Ex-Senator Dixon has been taken up by the Democrats in opposition to Marshall E. Jewell, the Republican candidate. Of late the State has been Democratic, but Grant carried it by 2,926 majority.

No one should be surprised to hear of Cabinet changes before long, to wit: Secretaries Fish, Boutwell and Rawlins. The first it is said will be resorted to in order to settle the English Mission conundrum; the second is said to be in insufficient health, for the arduous labors of the Navy Department; and the third, besides being in poor health also, has had a difficulty with Seward.

Secretary Fish counsels moderation in response to the urgency of those in favor of the immediate recognition of the Independence of Cuba. Without incurring the charge of want of sympathy with the struggling Cubans, we can say that the Secretary is acting the part of wisdom. If the circumstances do not justify Congress in passing the resolution of sympathy agreed upon by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the time for recognition certainly has not come. That it will come, and not long hence, we sincerely hope and believe.

To enter on the duties of the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue, to which he has been appointed and confirmed, Senator Ramsey must resign his seat in the Senate, whereby a vacancy will be created, which cannot be readily filled. In this respect his appointment will prove a loss to his constituents. As a member of the State Senate he has been industrious and capable in representing their interests. We understand that he will not enter on the duties of his new office before the adjournment of the Legislature, which will probably be within the next ten days.

The quarrel between the Pacific Railroad Companies is likely to result in making known every fact necessary to an understanding of their dealings with the Government and public. The new Secretary of the Treasury, in his monthly statement of the National debt, publishes a table giving the amount of Government bonds issued to the various roads; the amount of interest paid by the Government, and the amount of this interest reimbursed by the roads to the National Treasury. Those who supposed that these recipients of immense subsidies have paid their own interest, are having their eyes opened to the fact that they have not paid half of it.

The item of fifteen hundred dollars in the appropriation bill, for a piano for the Executive Mansion, has been stricken out. It was inserted when that for the Pittsburgh School of Design was stricken out. Now that it has been displaced, it is but fair that the School of Design should be restored to its original position. We are for retrenchment, thorough and searching; but this institution is so deserving that it seems that the small appropriation proposed for it should be made; and we are of the opinion that it can be done without increasing the sum total of the appropriations. Will not the Allegheny delegation make another effort?

We record with sincere gratification the action of the Senate confirming General Longstreet as Surveyor of the port of New Orleans, by the strong vote of twenty-seven to ten. We rejoice at this because we regard it as a wise step in practical reconstruction, which will lead to important results. As an assurance of how loyalty since the war is and will be regarded by the administration, it amounts to a proclamation which the whole South will be able to understand. An important fact is that the Southern Senators, who gnnashingly rank among the most radical of that body, went largely for confirmation. They at least feel sure of the good effects to be expected from the pledge which the appointment conveys and the prize it places on works proof of genuine repentance.

THE DEATH PENALTY AGAIN.

A short time since we offered a few technical arguments in favor of doing away with capital punishment. We are free to admit, however, that the strongest reasons for such a policy are drawn from the refining, elevating and sympathising tendencies of Christianity. Wherever this religion has had anything like fair play in working out its legitimate results, it has first changed the hearts and then the opinions of men and thus modified laws. The English code, for reasons which the brevity of a newspaper article will not allow us to go into, was more bloody than that of any other country in Europe. During the reign of Henry VIII. 72,000 persons were put to death. This was at the rate of 2,000 a year. Even during the reign of George III. there was no less than 230 offences punishable by death by the laws of England. But just in proportion as christianity came to be better understood, and was allowed to exert its benign influence upon the hearts and lives of men, the criminal code became less and less sanguinary until it is nearly as civilized as our own.

The Divine Founder of Christianity summed up the whole duty of man to both Heaven and Earth in two simple precepts —love to God Our Father, and love to man our neighbor. To define the meaning of the word neighbor He spoke a parable which reflected with terrible severity upon the Priest and the Levite who belonged to the orthodox Jewish Church, and who were so intent upon the performance of religious ceremonies that they had no time—not a disposition to relieve the wants of the wounded man lying on the roadside. He, however, exalted the character of the Samaritan who performed the duties of charity. This Samaritan was a "damnable" heretic. He rejected the whole canon of Scripture, except the Five Books of Moses,—the Prophets, the Psalms, the Historical portions—all. He worshipped Mount Gerizim instead of Jerusalem. Yet because this Samaritan pitied his human brother whom he had seen, and thus proved that he had loved God whom he had not seen, he was held up as a model Christian—an example for all the world, and for all time. In this contempt put upon nationality of blood, and upon dogmatic religion, by one who certainly knew his own religion, we learn that the essence of Christianity is in doing good.

When a woman was brought before Caesar for adultery—a crime punishable with death by the same law which is now quoted as authority to punish murder capitally, instead of ordering her to execution, or taking steps preliminary thereto, He simply said, "Go, and sin no more." Now if He neglected or disobeyed the code of the Jews requiring this woman to be put to death, then we have a right to do so. If it was not binding on Him it is not binding on us. If, however, it was His divine, humane heart which prompted Him to utter those few words, which no person of right feelings can ever read without his eyes being blinded with tears, then, we argue that it is the tone, the temper, the tendency of His religion to forgive, to reform and bless and not to avenge with cruelty and death. It is the gentleness of Christianity, its tenderness and sympathy, as summed up in the word love, which is the defiance of the priesthood, and their theological dogmas of the ancient times, has softened the manners of men, purified their morals, and ameliorated the codes of law. If severity and vengeance, on the old principle of "an eye for an eye" were the right way to deal with transgressors, why did not Caesar act the part of the law on the track of the poor adulteress?

Did he think that adultery was a very trivial offence, when he let off the woman so lightly?

We demand answers to these questions from the advocates of capital punishment. But no it would take a thousand years for them to find answers, we cannot wait on them so long, but proceed to say that these five words of Jesus, spoken to the woman—"go and sin no more," contain more profound philosophy on the subject, laws, and punishment, and the prevention of crime, than all the codes of ancient or modern times. Upon this wonderful announcement we base the claim that the laws of society shall be preventive and reformatory, not vindictive in their character,—that government shall treat criminals as the father of a family treats a wayward son, with pity and not with vengeance. For as we study the physiology of man, and the laws of generation, we find that the character of criminals is formed long before they are born, and that they come into the world as *inherited* as well as guilty.

When, therefore, generation after generation of children, with weaknesses and peculiarities to sin, are ushered into a world where temptation meets them at every step, is it fair, is it civilized, is it christian, for society to resolve itself into a grim jailor to punish these inevitable criminals? We build hospitals for the insane, and the idiotic, and the naturally born blind and deaf, but christianity urges that even prisons shall be hospitals, where the naturally born vicious, the unfortunately constituted criminal, should be prevented from doing further mischief, but should at the same time be put under *remedial* influences.

But against this enlarged, sympathising, forgiving spirit which Christianity has breathed into communities and their laws, the argument is urged that the precept of Noah requires the manslayer to be put to death. Against all these passages of Scripture representing God as a pitying father who sends His sunshine and His rain both upon the just and the unjust,—against all the overwhelming and unsatisfactory evidence of the Divine benevolence, as seen in the world of matter and the world of mind,—against the whole tone and tenor of that religion which has so ennobled this age, and especially this country, which is the first born legitimate child of Christianity, this Noachic argument, dug up out of the debris of antiquity, is urged. It seems to us very much like the *ore of Beef!* Beef! in the case of the Virginia patriots in 1776, but as it comes from a very respectable quarter, we must hesitate upon it a few words.

This famous precept is recorded in Genesis ix. 4-6, and to appreciate what force it has, we must understand that it is claimed as a principle in jurisprudence revealed by the Almighty after the disembarkation on Mount Ararat of Noah and his family. The first verse of the passage forbids the use of blood for food, because the blood is the life.

The second requires that the blood of the man or beast that takes human life shall itself be taken.

The third declares, whether in the way of prediction or precept has always been a mooted point, that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

Now if there were but these *eight* people on earth from whose loins were to spring a population to take the places of the millions who had been swept off by the flood, it is very natural that a law so vital should be set on human life. Hence this arbitrary precept. But if it be binding upon us at all, we must take it as it is, without alteration or limitation. By this law if a brute, which is not a responsible agent, kicks and kills a man, or gores him to death by his horns, it is to be put to death. The law was thus executed for ages. This is the meaning of the word *destroyed* in English law. If a cart ran over a man and killed him, it was *deodandus*—forfeited to God for the use of the King, to be appropriated to pious uses. But our Noachic friends utterly refuse to execute this law upon *brutes or things*. Who has authorized them to nullify this part of a *divine* law? If the law is binding upon us now at all it is binding in every particular. Besides, this law makes no distinction between murder and manslaughter, as we do. Whoever took life in hot blood or cold blood, by accident or design, must be put to death. Thousands of men, in accordance with this requirement, have been deliberately executed. If the law binds us at all it condemns the distinction we make between the degrees of guilt, and consigns to the gallows every man who sheds the blood of his fellow in hot blood, in cold blood, or in self-defense. If the words of the 6th verse, "Whoso," &c., be of the nature of a prophecy, as we understand it, then we see its fulfillment in the general truth that *bloody men* meet a bloody fate. But if the whole passage is to be taken as a law of the circumstance that there were but eight people on the globe who were enjoined to increase and multiply and replenish the earth with beings made in the image of God, it is easy to see the reason of this positive law. How evidently, then, the Noachic argument falls to the ground by its own weight of absurdity. Equal how passing strange it is that, in the contest between modern civilization and the old barbarism, good men should throw this obstacle in the march of progress!

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

We learn from Washington that there is danger that the great interests of the Ohio river navigation, and especially its immense coal boat interests, are seriously imperilled through the representations of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad interest, which is seeking to secure permanently the right to build two bridges, already commenced, across this navigable highway—one at Bellair and the other at Parkersburg—with spans of only 200 feet, excepting one span of 300 feet; thus practically confining the vast coal boating business to one spot, only 300 feet wide, in a river which is 1,200 feet wide at Bellair, and 1,500 feet wide at Parkersburg, in the natural coal boat stage. This outrage upon the people of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys is attempted to be perpetrated under cover of the act of 1862, which authorizes the narrow limit of three hundred feet for the principal span, by stealing off action of the present Congress; although there is a bill now before Congress arranged as a compromise on four hundred feet span, between the railroad and river interests, which is just and fair, and is to be considered by the railroad interests, excepting only the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which obstinately and persistently demands that the general interests of the people shall be sacrificed merely to save a few thousands of dollars expenditure on the part of that Company.

We understand that there was a meeting of the House Committee on Roads and Canals, of which Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is chairman, held on Saturday, at which a committee of gentlemen from this city, accompanied by Mr. Milnor Roberts, Engineer on the Ohio river improvements, attended and presented strong reasons against the consummation of this proposed great public wrong.

Captain Bettendorf, in behalf of the steamboat interest, made an able address, pointing out the serious and irreparable injury to the Ohio river navigation which the erection of additional bridges of only three hundred feet span must cause. Joseph Walton presented a clear statement of the vast extent of the coal trade—the past year having shipped fifty millions of bushels, and anticipating for the present season seventy-five millions of bushels, owing to the rapidly increasing demand on the lower Mississippi. Mr. Roberts, speaking in behalf of the general public, referred to the testimony of the railroad company's own engineers, pointing that there is no longer any question as to the practicability and safety of bridges of 500 feet span; Mr. Latrobe himself having stated that he knew of a railroad bridge in Europe of about 500 feet span—and that it was useless to present an opinion against a fact. Hence it is reduced to a mere question of cost; and to the difference of cost only on a single span, between 300 feet and 500 feet, the proposed compromise width. Mr. Roberts urged upon the Committee the importance of keeping this national stream as free as possible from obstructions, and pointed to the inconsistency of placing in it more serious obstructions, by bridge piers, than any he was authorized by the Government to remove, and otherwise enforced his views by appropriate remarks.

The Committee listened attentively to all the statements and views presented, and asked a number of questions, eliciting much valuable information respecting the character of the stream and the manner of conducting the transportation, and it is believed are very favorably impressed; but the danger is that through the unceasing action of a single Railroad Company the passage of a proper law on this subject may be prevented, and that that Company may pose taking advantage of such delay to get up their piers only 200 feet apart, *during the coming Summer*, and thus render it much more difficult to change to 400 feet hereafter.

Mr. Walton, in behalf of the coal interest, states to the committee towards the close of the meeting, that if there was no other way of securing not less than 400 feet spans at these two bridges, they would be willing to pay the difference of cost to the railroad company.

But we would say, speaking for the people of this magnificent valley, that it would be unjust for the Government to subject them to any such tax for the benefit of a single private corporation which is so selfish in its action. It is as clear as day that it is the interest of the people on one side, opposed by the interest of a single monopolizing corporation on the other. We trust that members of Congress, especially those representing the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, will not allow this session to close without properly protecting this valuable navigation, and insisting at least that no bridge shall be erected that has not one span of 400 feet or more, until Congress, or the President, or the War Department shall have time for fuller investigation if necessary.

Is there is any truth in the statements published in the Democratic journals, it must be a source of unending regret to Gen. Lee that he ever permitted Longstreet to gain his confidence, carry out his plans, and suggest others. It is odd, very odd, that Longstreet's "native eccentricity," "dishonesty," and "moral cowardice" were not discovered in time to prevent the South from conceding him the position of their "second best general" during the late "unpleasantness." But it is even more remarkable that all these things have come out since he has exhibited a disposition to devote the remainder of his life to making amends for his past errors. This is what makes the public suspicions of those journals engaged in the business of denouncing him as a dishonest man.

The appropriation bill in the State Legislature goes to a committee of conference. The reports sent forth to the public make no mention of provision being made for paying the illegal supernumeraries, but it is well known that an item for that purpose has been "set up," and we shall not be surprised to hear that it has been smuggled in. On the part of the House such a purpose is avowed; indeed, the attempt has been repeatedly made there, and as frequently defeated by the Senate. Let that body stand firmly by its refusal to second the action of the House; and let the people, who with unequaled interest have watched this question, keep their eyes on their representatives.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Earthquakes continue to cause alarm in Peru. In Arequippa building progresses slowly, while in many of the towns the people are frequently impelled to resort to the open fields for safety. In addition to the alarm occasioned by the subterraneous noises and vibrations of the earth, the yellow fever is making its way into the interior. Although the deaths resulting from it are few, yet the panics in some instances desert entire villages out of sheer dread of the pestilence.

Two sons of Brigham Young called Friday at the office of Mr. Durant, Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad, in New York, and presented letters from the Mormon Mosses, who has a $2,000,000 contract for laying rails on the Salt Lake Valley Road.

The St. Augustine *Examiner*, of March 27, says: "The orange crop will not be a failure this year. Those trees which did not lose their leaves, have blossomed very heavily, and many persons anticipate that even those which were rendered bare will blossom in time for the season. Peaches and plums have set very abundantly."

The *Journal of Chemistry* has it on authority which cannot well be disputed, that fish may be kept alive for ten days or more without water, by filling their mouths with crumbs of bread saturated with brandy, and pouring a little brandy in their stomachs, after which in this torpid state, they may be packed in straw. Those become alive in a few hours, when again placed in fresh water.

A late trial of the California steam plow in San Francisco was pronounced a success. The machine moved at about the rate of 2½ miles, cutting earth six inches deep, casting weeds on one side, and leaving the ground the same as if dug with a spade. A numerous allemblance of farmers and others witnessed the trial.

Says a New York letter: The merchants are beginning to feel, and, in some instances, to succumb to the squeeze which exacts 10 to 12 per cent. for the temporary slight of a seven-column man at a salary of not more than three dollars per day; and all work done, repairs or expenses incurred to and about the public grounds and buildings, shall be under their supervision and direction.

15. That said Board of Commissioners shall annually estimate the amount of money necessary for the use of the government and legislature, advertise for proposals for the same, and award the contract to the lowest and best bidder—the fuel to be delivered to the heads of the several departments of the government or Houses, who shall give receipts for the same, which shall be presented to the Auditor General for settlement.

ASSESSORS TO BE IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The "act to provide for the better assessment of taxes in Allegheny county," now before the Legislature, goes that on or before the first day of November, in each year, the County Commissioners of Allegheny county shall issue their precepts to the assessors of their respective wards, townships and boroughs, requiring them to make out and return, on or before the first Monday of January next ensuing, a just and perfect list, in such form as the Commissioners shall direct, of the names of all the taxable persons residing within their townships, wards and boroughs, respectively and of all property taxable by law, together with a true valuation of the same. Which list shall be in the manner prescribed by the provisions of this act.

Within fifteen days after notice from the proper assessor, every person shall make, sign, swear and return, according to a blank form to be furnished by said assessor, a statement covering fully, truly and correctly, the whole real estate of which he or she may be the owner, or have in his or her possession, stating the actual value of each piece or tract of land separately, with the quantity of acres included in each piece. All moneys bearing interest owned by such taxable. Third. All stocks and certificates of loan or stock of any corporation, except as exempted from taxation for county purposes, with the actual value thereof. Fourth. All bonds except those of the United States. Fifth. All ground rents and annuities, with the actual value thereof. Sixth. All household furniture, books, horses and cattle, above the age of five years, and all carriages. Seventh. All offices, professions, trades and occupations, with the actual yearly value thereof.

In all cases where persons shall refuse or neglect to make and deliver a proper and sufficient to the necessary affidavit as to its correctness, the assessor shall fill up the blank, having power to call and examine under oath the taxable, or any other person whom he may judge competent to give information.

The following is the form of oath or affirmation to which every taxable is required to subscribe:

I, ——, do swear or affirm that the foregoing statement and returns are correct and complete and all and each of the matters contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God. Sworn or affirmed and subscribed before me this —— day of ——, 18—.

The Montreal *Gazette* sneers at American diplomacy as "acreature fearfully and wonderfully made." Our West India, Denmark and other proposals to purchase, and the quarrel between the American Minister in Spain and the Secretary of Legation there are referred to as discreditable exhibitions of American diplomacy. The *Gazette* concludes by saying: All this sort of squabble would be impossible in a more decorous embassy, and all this sort of ill-feeling would do more injury to a government than grave errors of policy are capable of inflicting. With Cuban affairs on their present unsatisfactory footing, and with the hot-headed follies of crazy republican propagandists playing into the hands of the astute and unscrupulous commercial speculators, it may easily be that immensely jealousy agitating the Madrid Legation will cause more serious trouble at Washington than Messrs. Hale and Perry are either of them worthy of creating.

Referring to the report of the State Senate Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and the bill reported to carry out its recommendations, the Erie *Republican* says: If it passes, the next Legislature will have the narrow and straight path of economy before it, but will no more travel thereon than its predecessors for the last eight or ten years. It is very easy for legislators, at the closing hours of the session, to pass laws imposing the duty of economy on their successors. What we want to see is the appointment of a respectable committee charged with the practice of such economy. This committee will be the object of ridicule in the next Legislature has become accustomed to be so ridiculed. However, let us all hope for the best.

FRO BONO PUBLICO.

Peterson's Cure and Russian Ointment has entirely removed my sores and scars and relieved all pain occasioned by my Rheumatism. J. L. HENRY.
Hardscrabble, Crawford county, Pa.

Peterson's Ointment cured my wife's Cancer.
HENRY C. ORGAN, Pittsburgh.

Peterson's Ointment quickly and permanently relieved my rheumatism, and Peterson's Pills has controlled for fifty several years. SAMUEL WAMPLE, Druggist,
Allegheny City, Pa.

I had Corns all over my feet, and Peterson's Ointment removed them. F. M. GARDNER, Druggist,
Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I had six Corns on my feet, and used Peterson's Ointment four or five times only, when they drop off. G. P. LONG,
Assistant Superintendent Young Men's Christian Association, Pittsburgh.

Peterson's Ointment removed a Corn, which had annoyed me exceedingly for many years. MOSES BELLAS,
102 South avenue, Allegheny city.

For sale by nearly all druggists in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor,

A. J. RANKIN, Druggist,
44 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

DR. SARGENT'S DR. SARGENT'S
DR. SARGENT'S DR. SARGENT'S
DR. SARGENT'S DR. SARGENT'S
DR. SARGENT'S DR. SARGENT'S

BACKACHE PILLS,
BACKACHE PILLS,

Cure Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

This Celebrated Diuretic Medicine is indorsed by Physicians and recommended highly by all who have used them. Thousands suffering have been restored to perfect health by their use. Many cases being confirmed invalids, who had given up all hope, and tried other Remedies without being benefited. They contain nothing injurious, and are sugar-coated.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

COOK STOVES.

THE "MODEL COOK,"

The only first-class Cook Stove ever offered in Pittsburgh. The Oven is large and thoroughly ventilated, and the grate arranged to shake and dump in a manner that prevents the escape of dust or ashes into the room. Can be heated for baking in 15 minutes.

Our "DICTATOR" bakes Bread like a brick oven, and burns bituminous coal as clean as the hard coal.

MITCHELL, STEVENSON & CO.,
194 LIBERTY STREET.

Jay Cooke & Co.,

BANKERS,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Bonds of all Descriptions,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of

Government Securities.

THERE ARE FIVE VACANCIES IN THE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

In Rev. Dr. BROWN'S Church, Diamond street. The term commencing April 5th, will be a favorable time for entering. Among the new classes formed will be one in Gymnastics and Calisthenics.

G. W. BINGHAM, Principal.

REMOVAL.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., WILL REMOVE HIS

Steamship and Advertising Agency,

On MONDAY, April 5th, to No. 142 SMITHFIELD STREET, four doors south avenue, and next door to Office of Freedom's Friend, (German paper). tf

OPENING DAY.

I shall open my Retail Department with a Stock of

Spring and Summer Millinery,

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH.

JOHN H. WARNER,

55 FOURTH AVENUE, corner Market street.

FOR SALE—

VALUABLE PENN STREET PROPERTY.

Best business location. Lot 65 by 100 feet. Terms—Part cash, balance in four years. Apply to

G. PRETSCH,

188 Liberty street, second floor.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Assessments for Allegheny County.

Taxation of Bank Stocks.

Power to Corporations to Increase Bonded Obligations.

We have received a copy of the bill reported by General White, of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and which is now pending before the Legislature. It is entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of government," and provides:

1. That from and after the first of June, 1869, the amount annually allowed to conduct the Executive Department shall be $1,500 to be paid a private secretary to the Governor; $800 to a messenger, and $1,000 to pay postage, telegrams and other incidental expenses.

2. That the salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be $4000; Auditor General, $3,000; Deputy Secretary, $1,700; Surveyor General, $2,500; Superintendent of Common Schools, $2,500; State Librarian, $800; Assistant Librarian, $700; Superintendent of Public Printing, $700; Adjutant General, $1,500; Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, $1,500.

3. The clerks shall be classified as follows: Chief clerk, $1,500; first class clerks, $1,400; second class, $1,200; third class, $1,000.

4. That one chief clerk, two first class and four third class clerks shall be allowed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; one chief clerk, three first class, one second class and two third class clerks shall be allowed the chief, one second and two third class clerks; to Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, two second class clerks.

5. The salary of messengers shall be $800, and messengers shall be allowed—one to Secretary of the Commonwealth, one to Auditor General, one to State Treasurer, one to Superintendent of Common Schools and the Attorney General, and one to the Surveyor General.

6. Salary of Members of the Legislature, $1,000 per annum, without any allowance for mileage or mileage in lieu thereof, and no member shall receive one dollar per day extra, for the session.

7. That on or before the first of November, 1869, and annually thereafter, the heads of Departments shall make estimates of the amount and quality of stationery, and other articles usually furnished as stationery, required for the ensuing year, and the Superintendent of Public Printing and Auditor General and Secretary of the Commonwealth shall make an estimate of the amount and quality of stationery and other articles, including bill paper, required for the use of the Legislature at the ensuing session, and for the public printing for the ensuing year, which said estimates shall be delivered to the Auditor General, who shall immediately advertise for two weeks previous to opening proposals, in two daily papers in each of the cities of Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, or in any other city he may deem necessary, for proposals to furnish the Government the necessary stationery.

8. The contracts shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidders—the Superintendent of Public Printing not to accept any article on the contract which does not conform to the standard quality. No proposal shall be considered without satisfactory evidence that the party is a manufacturer or dealer in the articles, and unless accompanied with an obligation for the faithful fulfilment of the proposal.

9. The stationery to be delivered to the Superintendent of Public Printing in Harrisburg, who shall give his receipt to the contractor, and furnish a duplicate thereof to the Auditor General, who shall charge the Superintendent with the amount.

10. The Superintendent of Printing shall deliver the stationery to the heads of Departments, according to the estimates made by them, and take receipts therefor. The stationery for the use of the Legislature to be delivered during the session to the order of the respective Houses, who shall give receipts therefor, the stationery for the public printing, shall be delivered to the contractor for printing, as he shall require the same, and receipts taken therefor—all of which receipts the Superintendent of Printing shall file with the Auditor General, who shall give him credit therefor in his annual settling the account of the distribution of stationery.

11. In default of any contractor for stationery to furnish the same, at the proper time and of the requisite weight and quality, new contracts may be made, and the defaulting contractor and his sureties may be held responsible for any increase of cost in the Government in procuring the supply.

12. No contracts for stationery, or purchases of articles furnished as such, shall hereafter be made, except as herein provided.

13. The Superintendent of Public Printing is allowed to $2,000.

14. That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer shall be a Board of Commissioners for Public Grounds and Buildings, with power to appoint a superintendent of such grounds at a salary of not more than three dollars per day, and all work done, repairs or expenses incurred to and about the public grounds and buildings, shall be under their supervision and direction.

15. That said Board of Commissioners shall annually estimate the amount of money necessary for the use of the government and legislature, advertise for proposals for the same, and award the contract to the lowest and best bidder—the fuel to be delivered to the heads of the several departments of the government or Houses, who shall give receipts for the same, which shall be presented to the Auditor General for settlement.

16. That on and after the first Monday of January, 1870, all banks and savings institutions, and all the banks incorporated under laws of United States and located in this Commonwealth, a tax of one and one-half mills upon every dollar of the value of the shares of stock of said banks and saving institutions.

17. That in case any bank or savings institution incorporated by this act, or any bank incorporated by the United States, shall elect to collect annually, beginning with the year 1870, from the shareholders of said bank or savings institution, a tax of one per centum upon the par value of all the shares of such bank or savings institution, a tax of one per centum upon the par value of all the shares of such bank or savings institution, to pay the same into the State Treasury on or before the fifteenth day of January in every year, and said shares shall be exempt from all other taxation under the laws of this Commonwealth, and said bank or savings institution, in respect to regard to county treasurers for the collection of taxes for the use of the county, and paying the same over, is hereby extended to the cashiers of banks and savings institutions of this Commonwealth.

CORPORATIONS TO INCREASE THEIR BONDED OBLIGATIONS.

The act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock, which has passed the House, provides as follows:

That it shall and may be lawful for any corporation created by or existing under the laws of this Commonwealth to increase its bonded obligations, and secure the same by mortgage; and also to increase its capital stock from time to time, by any amount, or to any amount, the maximum of the amounts hereinafter authorized, and to sell or dispose of the same at such rates and upon such conditions as to said corporations may seem proper: *Provided, however*, that this act shall not apply to any corporation until it is duly accepted by it, whereupon it shall be taken and deemed to be a part of the charter of incorporation, and be made under its authority, and a certificate duly attested by the President and Treasurer of said company, under its corporate seal, setting forth the acceptance of the act, with the amounts and character of the increase, shall be filed in the Auditor General's office of the Commonwealth, and a copy thereof be filed with the Secretary of State: *And provided, further*, That on all such increase the State shall be entitled *pro rata* to the same bonus or tax that is now assessed by law on like amounts of the existing capital of the respective corporations.

MEXICAN ANARCHY.

Crime Everywhere Alert, and Justice and Law Dormant.

The New York *Times* publishes a letter from the City of Mexico, dated February 20, which says: At the present writing, in February, 1869, Mexico is overrun by robbers, assassins and *plagiarios*, or men who kidnap persons with a view to liberating them on receipt of ransom. Robberies are committed on the highways, mail coaches are stopped, larcenies are perpetrated in the public thoroughfares, house walls are sundered to obtain access to the interior, and murders are thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. Hardly is he who can avoid traveling, for prudence commands that he who would journey from Mexico to Tacupaya, that is to say one league over a first class road, shall make his will ere he starts. So excellent are the police arrangements that months ago a Mexican comic journal, *La Orquesta*, represents Senor Don Juan Jose Baez, Governor of the State of Mexico, sleeping soundly with open mouth, while a gang of thieves were removing from between his teeth numerous bag; of coin. The author of the cartoon, Senor Escalante, recently succumbed to injuries received by one of the railroad accidents occurring weekly in Mexico. General regret is felt for the deceased gentleman, whose independence and truthfulness are vouched for by his drawings.

Ohio Iron Ore.

The Gallipolis, Ohio, *Bulletin*, of Wednesday last, says: "Since our last we have gotten several further heavy deposits of ore have been developed. But last week Mr. Philips, of Springfield township, brought to the city a specimen which appears to us to be far superior to any we have before seen; the fracture is clean, the particles dense, the surface less oxidized than the others, and the color and weight more like the ore of the Iron Mountain of Missouri, than modular ore; and, in fact, persons experienced in metallurgy state that it is fully equal to the Missouri ore.

The business of buying a throne is conducted now-a-days in a manner not unlike that of bonds-engraving. For instance, the Duke of Montpensier, who is in a fair way to be elevated to the Spanish throne, expended in five days in Madrid, giving receptions, the sum of $50,000 in gold, and spread from one end of Spain to the other the contribution, I would state that I ask the office but for ONE TERM, at the termination of which I would cheerfully retire, believing that there are others equally entitled to the honor and emoluments of the office, and as competent as myself. I will be under obligations to the citizens of the county for their support.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH BROWNE,
Late 162d and 12th and 5th Pa. Vol. Regiments.

The barbarous treatment of the coolies in Peru has at last attracted the attention of the authorities, and measures have been taken to check the cruelties practiced upon these unfortunate creatures. The Governor of Macao has interdicted emigration to Peru. A story is related of a landed proprietor in Peru who owned forty-eight coolies to be branded with a red-hot iron so that they might be easily recognized if they attempted to escape. This barbarous custom, it is scarcely necessary to add, was borrowed from some of the Southern Legrees.

Chile boasts the oldest constitution of any South American republic. It is so old that it requires rejuvenating, and a convention has been called to remodel it. The republic is advancing steadily, and is to be envied by her sister republics who know less of peace, and still less of prosperity.

Intelligence has been received in Washington by the agents of the revolutionists in Cuba, that a desperate battle had been fought between the insurgents and the Spanish forces, in which the former had achieved a brilliant victory, capturing quite a number of troops, supplies and half a million in money.

It is said that Mr. Frederick Douglass has been earnestly solicited to accept the office of Minister Resident to Hayti, but has respectfully declined it, upon the two-fold ground that he cannot afford to take it, and prefers to dwell in the land of his birth.

The Montreal *Gazette* sneers at American diplomacy as "acreature fearfully and wonderfully made." Our West India, Denmark and other proposals to purchase, and the quarrel between the American Minister in Spain and the Secretary of Legation there are referred to as discreditable exhibitions of American diplomacy. The *Gazette* concludes by saying: All this sort of squabble would be impossible in a more decorous embassy, and all this sort of ill-feeling would do more injury to a government than grave errors of policy are capable of inflicting. With Cuban affairs on their present unsatisfactory footing, and with the hot-headed follies of crazy republican propagandists playing into the hands of the astute and unscrupulous commercial speculators, it may easily be that immensely jealousy agitating the Madrid Legation will cause more serious trouble at Washington than Messrs. Hale and Perry are either of them worthy of creating.

Referring to the report of the State Senate Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and the bill reported to carry out its recommendations, the Erie *Republican* says: If it passes, the next Legislature will have the narrow and straight path of economy before it, but will no more travel thereon than its predecessors for the last eight or ten years. It is very easy for legislators, at the closing hours of the session, to pass laws imposing the duty of economy on their successors. What we want to see is the appointment of a respectable committee charged with the practice of such economy. This committee will be the object of ridicule in the next Legislature has become accustomed to be so ridiculed. However, let us all hope for the best.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTHAM

WATCHES.

Attention is called to the very fine Watch known as the ¾ plate 16 size, manufactured by the American Watch Company, of Waltham.

These Watches are the finest specimens of American made Watches now offered to the public, and are unsurpassed any where as accurate time-keepers.

We keep also for sale a full line of the full-plate Watches made at Waltham, which we warrant to be thoroughly reliable timepieces, and in view of the quality, variety and finish, the best Watches now offered at similar prices in this market.

J. B. McFADDEN & CO.,
MWF MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE THE VERY BEST.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE THE SWEETEST TONED.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE THE EASIEST TO PLAY.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE THE MOST DURABLE.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE THE BEST FINISHED.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE THE LOWEST IN PRICE.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
RANGE FROM $50 TO $1,000.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
ARE WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS
HAVE THE IMPROVED "VOX HUMANA."

WHERE CAN WE BUY THE

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS?

ONLY AT

C. C. Mellor's,

81

WOOD STREET.

New Lot Just Received.

CRYSTAL PETROLEUM WORKS LIVINGSTON BROS. PITTSBURGH

LIVINGSTON BROTHERS

CRYSTAL

Refined Petroleum

IN

Five Gallon Tin Cans with Patent Caps,

DUQUESNE WAY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLANKINTON HOUSE,

MILWAUKEE,

MATTHEWS, SAGUE & CO.,

ONE OF THE

Finest and most Complete Hotels

IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

BOARD, $3 50 PER DAY.

Buses and Carriages will take passengers directly to the PLANKINTON upon the arrival of Cars and Boats.

CRAIG BROTHERS,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

PIPE FITTERS, PLUMBERS,

AND DEALERS IN

IRON AND LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, PUMPS, PIPE FITTINGS AND GAS FIXTURES,

152 FIRST STREET, NEAR SMITHFIELD

Would solicit Orders for New or the Repairing of Old Work.

The personal supervision of one of the members of the firm will be given to all Work entrusted to us.

HOFF'S

Malt Extract.

Great Reduction in Price.

QUALITY AND PROPERTIES UNIMPAIRED.

A Delightful Nutritious Beverage.

A Pleasant Invigorating Tonic.

A Substitute for Ale and Alcoholic Drinks.

A Strengthener for the Debilitated,

[Especially Nursing Mothers.]

A certain Remedy for Disorders of the THROAT CHEST, LUNGS and STOMACH.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

JOS. D. PEDERSEN,
24 Murray street, New York.

Sole Agent for U. S. and British Provinces of N. A.
MWF

R. H. PALMER,

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN

HATS, CAPS,

STRAW

AND

MILLINERY GOODS,

NO. 84 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Colburn's Red Jacket Axe.

This Axe is better than the regular shaped Axe for these reasons:

1. It cuts deeper. 2. It don't stick. 3. It don't jar the hand. 4. No time or strength is wasted in taking the Axe out of the cut. 5. With the same labor you do one-third more work.

SAWS.

Our Saws are Patent Temper and Patent Ground, and warranted as good as any made.

FREDRICA, IOWA, February 5, 1869.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Gents: The Saw you send Henry & Pierce is the best Saw I ever saw. It takes two inch feed in Oak, and stacks up bully. I cut 561 feet of Oak Fencing in twenty-two minutes. I have run

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, 1869.

The supplementary currency bill prevailing for a redistribution of the national banking capital, in order that the West and South shall have a more equitable proportion, has been under discussion for some time, and is not much likely to become a law at the present session. It is remarked that the debate in the Senate on the bill has brought out prominently the fact that our national legislators are lamentably ignorant on the subject of national finance and currency, it hardly rose above that of a small village debating society. There was no conception of great principles or of facts that are general in their application. Each Senator viewed the question from a local standpoint as affecting his own State or some particular interest in it. The views expressed were contracted, crude, varied and contradictory, and hardly two Senators thought alike. The majority voting for the bill did so probably more from a desire to dispose of the question than from any clear conception of its merits.

Instead of tinkering with the national bank currency Congress ought to go to the root of the evil and repeal the acts creating the national banking associations, withdraw the whole of their circulation, and issue in the place of that legal tenders. The country would then have a uniform currency, instead of the mixed one now in circulation. And who among the people would not sooner have greenbacks, based directly on the credit of the government than national bank notes, which in a crisis might not be represented by bonds enough for their redemption.

With a greenback currency only there need be no difficulty in the redistribution of banks anywhere—banks in the South or West as well as in the North and East—use that, and let as many banks be started as there is capital and support to be established. This would not include the amount of currency only the same amount of legal tenders need be issued as there are now national bank notes, and merely in place of them. The same name of currency would be the same, and the distribution of it would spread and follow the course of trade naturally and legitimately. Congress, One uniform greenback currency and free banking would materially facilitate the circulation according to the wants of each and every part of the country. By substituting the legal tenders of Government bonds for national bank notes the bonds with the banks have not failed as security and draw interest from would be bought up and cancelled, and thus reduce the interest-bearing debt near as many millions and save to the Treasury and people eighteen millions in gold a year, or about twenty-four millions currency. The result would be a uniform currency, and one which the people prefer, and at the same time a saving of twenty-four millions a year. Why should the banks get this enormous profit of a national circulation? Why should not the people, the patriotic taxpayers—get the benefit of it? Why should this vast interest upon a new capitalize?

—The advance in Government bonds was mainly due to the increased ease in the money market, and the heavy purchases by foreign bankers, in anticipation of a demand for reinvestment of the coupons by foreign holders.

—The railway stock market exhibited a buoyancy and strength to-day equal to the most favorable influences of an easy money market, instead of the present stringent condition. New York Central, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, Rock Island, St. Paul and Ohio and Mississippi show a heavy advance on yesterday's prices.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Connolly's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices at Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 3, 1869	10:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	12:00 m.	1:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
N. Y. Central	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Hudson River	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	37½	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Mich. Central	118	118	118	118	118	118
Mich. Southern	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Illinois Central	128	128	128	128	128	128
Cleve. and Pitts.	86½	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Fort Wayne	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Chicago and North.	83½	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Do preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90
Toledo and Wabash	49½	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Rock Island	93	93	93	93	93	93
Pitt. and W. Wabash	80½	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Do preferred	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Alton	140	140	140	140	140	140
Do preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70
Ohio and Miss.	32½	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Pacific Mail	91½	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Western U. Tel.	34½	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Quicksilver	37½	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do preferred	65½	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Merch. Un. Ex.	82½	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Adams Express	57½	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	18½	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Gold	133½	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing house, for the week ending Saturday, April 3, 1869:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 29	$391,821 49	70,670 66
March 30	330,267 97	84,600 65
March 31	376,868 73	80,000 00
April 1	426,325 90	100,000 21
April 2	409,736 37	69,736 37
April 3	370,408 28	100,000 00
Total	$2,305,790 94	$504,954 52

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Buying orders executed in New York and Stock Boards every day while in session, be purchases and sales on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York Brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, 1869.

Trade during the past week has been only moderate, and but few changes have taken place in values. Country roads continue in a miserable condition, and very materially affect trade.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Good to choice may be quoted at $4 00@5 00 bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 80@90 c gallon in kegs and stocks.

BEANS—Market dull. Choice small white quoted at $2 90, and extra navy at $2 75 a bush.

BUTTER—Good to choice table butter rules at 35@36 c, and common to prime at 28@34 c.

EGGS—Market almost bare, with a few sales at 28c @ dozen, and choice holding eggs to arrive at 30c @ dozen.

FEATHERS—Extra Geese—Market active and holding firm at the following quotations: Sugar-cured hams at 20@21 sugar cured shoulders, 12½@13 sides, 18@19½ sugar cured breakfast bacon 22@23; lard in kegs, 15@16; lard in tins, 16@17½.

FLOUR—Market dull and prices drooping. Sales of Extra No. 1, winter unstrained, at $7 50@7 75, and No. 2 at $6 75 @ 7 00.

HOMINY—Market firm, with sales at $6 25 @ $6 50.

HONEY—Scarce and in good demand at 35@ 40 c @ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 20 a bbl, and white lime at $1 75 @ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 @ 1 05.

CRANBERRIES—The market rules dull at $6 @ 7 00 for cultivated in boxes, and for common to good in barrels $3 50@4 00.

CHEESE—There is but little in market, cream Reality commands 20@21 c. Hog cheese quality.

OILS—Common to choice sell at 45 for coal, 75@80 for refined, 90@95 for elaine, 2 25 @ 2 50 for lard, and 1 75@2 00 for neatsfoot.

HAY—Tight pressed is quoted at $25@26 @ ton, and loose at $22@23.

SALT—By the car load sales were made at $1 30 @ 1 35.

POTATOES—Market dull and unsettled. Sales of Lake Shore Peachblows at 90@95 c @ bushel, and River Potatoes at 80@85 c @ bushel. Sales of choice in barrels from 1 75@2 00 @ barrel. Sales of choice Martella Seconds at $2 @ barrel.

ONIONS—From store we quote cheese seed in their request at $3 @ bbl. Yellow and Red at $2 50 @ 3 00 @ bbl as to quality, and from wagon at $1 @ 2 00.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, for bolting, for bran, $1 10 for shipstuff, $1 30 for middlings, $1 60, for screenings, $1 00, and for feed, $1 00.

FLOUR—Trade continues fair, but not active. Sales of Superfine at $6 50@6 75 @ barrel, good spring, barrels, $7, family, choice spring, barrels, $7 50@8 00, choice winter wheat, in barrels, $8 00 @ 8 50, and in sacks $7 00 @ 7 50. Louis extra, $7 50@8 00, and family, $8 00@8 50. Fancy Pearl Mill brands sell at $8 50@9 00 @ barrel, and in sacks at $7 50@8 00. Double extra, $9 @ 9 50, and in sacks $8 @ 8 50. Rye flour, $6 @ 6 50 in barrels, $6 @ 6 50, and in sacks $5 50@6 00. Buckwheat flour, $6 @ 6 50, spring wheat barrels, $6 @ 6 50, and in sacks $5 50@6 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows:

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 5, 1869.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts Crude per River and Valley.	Exports Refined per Penn. Central.	Exports Crude per V. R. R.
Monday, March 29	2,429	191	1,892
Tuesday, March 30	2,664		
Wednesday, March 31	600	56	1,355
Thursday, April 1	2,214	50	1,455
Friday, April 2	2,118		4,327
Saturday, April 3	1,794		
Total for the week	13,025	154	4,506
Since Jan. 1st	139,653	17,981	58,041
To April 5	152,678	17,735	62,547
Same time in 1868	220,859	9,917	56,105

REMARKS.

There was a large falling off in the sales during the past week, but still in the aggregate they foot up to a considerable amount. Crude was decidedly stronger, with an advance during the week of ¼ to ½ cent on certain deliveries. Refined has undergone but little change as compared with previous sales, as holders were disposed to hold on to the present prices, refusing to make concessions in order to effect sales. The stock of oil in the market has been considerably reduced. There were offers to sell crude July to December at 8½c, and offers to buy refined April and May at 20c.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received	14,467	13,025
Being a falling off amounting to		1,442

The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past three years were:

From January 1 to April 5, 1869		140,678
Same time in 1868		220,859
Same time in 1867		102,276
Same time 1866		43,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of Refined east for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,567	191
Allegheny Valley	3,347	4,506
Total	5,509	4,506

Exports of refined east for the past two years from January 1st to date:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Allegheny V. R. R.	56,105	62,547
Per Pennsylvania Central	9,917	17,735
Total	66,022	79,282

SALES.

The Crude and Refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude bbls	84,000	39,000
Refined	10,000	10,000
Total	121,000	49,000

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market on Saturday was quiet but firm at a further advance, and but little doing, the only sale reported being 1,000 bbls of crude spot at 10½c. Buyers were offering 10½c spot, but no sellers, the latter seeming stiff at 11 and 8, 45 to July 1@10c. The market closed very strong. The crude receipts by river were 1,500 bbls.

REFINED OIL—There were no sales reported, and holders have further advanced prices. In the absence of sales, we quote as the nominal rates for the week: Spot, 20c; April, 20c; May, 20c; April to June 30, 20c; April to September 30, 20c; April to December 31, 20c; May to September 30 offered, May to December 31 July to December 31 offered.

PETROLEUM.

New York, April 5, A. M.—Market firm at 8½ cents for refined, and 10c for crude. Despatches of P. M. report the market dull and prices lower, with crude at 10c and refined at 20c. Receipts 2,000 bbls refined.

Oil City, April 5.—There is a reported bull movement on foot on the creek to-day. Sellers talk of an advance, but the market rules nominal at 10½@10¾c. Friday's sales 1,000 bbls.

London, April 5.—Petroleum 2d and spot 1s.

Antwerp, April 5.—Petroleum is dull; prices 1f 50c per 50 kilos.

Sales and Re-Sales of Petroleum Free on Cars in the Oil Region, April 3, 1869.

200 bbls at Petroleum Center, at	9 75
100 bbls at Petroleum Center, at	9 75
100 bbls at Rouseville, at	9 50
100 bbls at Rouseville, at	9 50
100 bbls at Titusville, at	9 50
100 bbls at Petroleum Center, R. O. to Oil City, at	9 75
100 bbls at Miller, on p. t.	
100 bbls at Petroleum Center, at	9 75
100 bbls at Rouseville, at	9 50
100 bbls at Rouseville, at	9 50
100 bbls at Titusville, at	9 50

The Titusville Herald of Saturday reports the market on Friday as steady and firm in the early part of the day, but in the afternoon there was a weak feeling and prices declined. Sales ruled on the lower crowbar at 8½. There was no inquiry for forward deliveries, but this was more particularly owing to the fact that no buyer's options for those three to four months, so far as heard of, were aggregated large parcels, and the market rules nominal at 9@9½c.

LATER.

At the open board in the afternoon there was a decided weak feeling, and prices declined to 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported at 8½@8¾c, and the market closed with very little doing and weak at that figure.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

S. M. Clemson	1 bbl
Joe Seaver	2 bbls

Oil Shipped by Western Penn'a. RR.

Morrow, Hopper & Co. to W. P. Logue & Jenkins' barrels.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., April 4, 1869.

River nine feet falling. Weather cloudy. Weather cloudy; thermometer 37° at 7 P. M.

Mc.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 5, 1869.

River falling, with six and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy and some snow. Thermometer 40° at 6 P. M. F.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—River stationary, with twenty-five feet water. Arrivals and departures in the canal. Weather cloudy and cold.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Belmont	Mason	Parkersburg.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Moore	Parkersburg.
Silver Spar No. 2	Hall	Cincinnati.
Robert Burns	Marsilla	Cincinnati.
St. Marys	Gregory	Cincinnati.

Departed.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Alpine Maid	Flanegan	Geneva.
Grey Eagle	Hamilton	Parkersburg.

MONONGAHELA MARKS—Twelve feet six inches and falling.

ALLEGHENY MARKS—Thirteen feet eight inches and falling.

THE Monongahela marks indicated twelve feet six inches and at 7 o'clock. The weather has again turned cold, with heavy frost. Trade on the landing on Saturday was moderately active.

THE Colonial will have dispatch for Fort Benton and the gold regions of Montana.

THERE is at present a large fleet of steamers at the landing, including three mountaineers.

THE steamer New York, Captain Richmond, left Nashville for Pittsburgh on Thursday.

THE new and magnificent packet Minneapolis will commence receiving for St. Paul during the present week.

THE only mountain steamers now loading are the Colonial, Captain M. A. Cox and the Josephine, Captain Thompson.

THE steamer Julia No. 2, Captain Coulson, will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville on 4 P. M. on Friday.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the Bayard, Captain Moore, leaving at noon. A good boat with excellent accommodations.

THE steamer Great Republic arrived at St. Louis on Friday, and was announced to return to New Orleans on Sunday.

THE steamer Galatea, recently sunk above St. Louis, was insured for $5,000, of which the Pittsburgh Insurance Co. has $2,500 and $1,000 in the Business's of Cincinnati.

THE St. Louis Democrat says it is a gratifying fact that the Missouri river navigation is not a pound of Government freight was destroyed.

THE powerful towboat Wild Duck and barges, in charge of Captain J. W. Anawalt, will positively take their departure for St. Louis on Tuesday at 12 M., shipping goods only.

THE steamer St. Marys, an excellent sidewheel boat, Captain J. F. Sweeney is the regular Tuesday packet. The first officer is Mr. Morris Dorsey, a gentlemanly and attentive officer.

THE new and splendid mountain packet Nick Wall, Captain Thomas Poe, leaves for Missouri river and Fort Benton on Tuesday. This boat was built especially for the trade, and offers superior advantages to passengers and shippers.

THE fine packet Kate Putnam, Capt. George W. Hand, will positively leave for Louisville and Nashville on Wednesday. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Harbison, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE way to get a good Cincinnati packet—by the Elleta Berry, get there on time and forty-five feet to her bow, put on a texas, and you will have a first-class packet for at least one-half what a boat of that description would be built for. The Berry is a clever boat, has powerful machinery and is very fast.

THE new and magnificent sidewheel passenger steamer Minneapolis, Capt. T. B. Rhodes, is announced to leave this port on Saturday, April 10, for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and Minneapolis. The pleasure and comfort of passengers going West, at this boat will positively be the following quotations:

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the fine side wheel steamer Robert Burns, Capt. Thomas Parker, leaves for St. Louis and Missouri river this day. This is one of the best of her class, and in charge of Captain Marsilla cannot fail to prove a success. Passengers and shippers will no doubt be pleased to learn that Capt. J. H. Dunlap has charge of the office. The captain has hosts of friends and deserves them all.

GO FOR THE IDAHO GOLD MINES.—The new and substantial packet Colossal, Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced for St. Louis and Fort Benton, direct. This boat was built expressly for the mountain trade, No expense has been spared in her construction. In addition to her fore and aft bulkheads, she has eleven cross bulkheads, all water tight; together with her guards strongly built, which renders it impossible to sink her. This, of course, will be of great advantage to the traveling public. It is the opinion of many steamboat men that she will be the only side-wheel boat to without the cross bulkheads.

Another Small Run of Coal.

The continued fine stage of water has enabled the coalboat owners to forward another small fleet to the lower market. Other fleets are being prepared and will no doubt get off on the present water. The present run amounts to 375,000 bushels coal and 17,000 bushels coke. Total, 392,000 bushels.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboat.	Barges.	Bushels.
Wild Cat	6	60,000
FOR LOUISVILLE.		
Townsends,	Boats,	Barges, Bushels.
Cromsby	2	2 25,000
Arrow	1	1 10,000
Eagle	1	1 10,000
Collier	1	1 10,000
	5	5 55,000
Collier, 3 flats coke		3 15,000
FOR NEW ORLEANS.		
Grand Lake	4 boats	2 barges 150,000
Total run	12 boats	10 barges 382,000

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, 1869.

CATTLE—The market during the past week has been extremely light, not many in this market, but reported so in all eastern markets. There has been plenty of cattle in the yards during the week, and there was no lack in the number of buyers, but they were not inclined to pay the prices asked by western men, as they say they have been losing money every week for three week past, and those that brought here on Monday and Tuesday and shipped East, how is not known, from $1 to $2 per head, and yet the western men sold them here for less in some cases than they were offered for them in Iowa one month ago. Some Western dealers, on reaching the East, sent to this city a report that the lowest offers they had in this market for their stock of cattle and sheep was better than that received in this city for the freight on the same, as they lost nearly one-half of the freight on their stock, and the commission added to it, and what was not sold was shipped East, leaving but two car loads in the pens. Some 20 head of fancy cattle were shipped to Philadelphia for Monday's market. The sales will be reported to-morrow.

HOGS—The market has been moderately active this week up to Friday noon. Since then but few sales have been made, as buyers are inclined to hold off from purchasing unless at a reduction of 50c below the prices ruling the first part of the week. The receipts for the week have been light, and the yards have been cleared every day with a considerable number on the way.

SHEEP—The market during the past week seemed to grow duller from day to day, and by Saturday was extremely dull. Sheep slowly have been coming forward for the past week, and had better be kept at home until the market improves. There is wasted one week ago that if the farmers of this section knew it, the people would not seem forget the first of April. The facts of that case in regard to the large receipts is this: Many lots of sheep were sold at so much per head, and when they all arrive there is a stampede, many of the buyers not knowing the number of sheep in Butler, Allegheny and Pittsburgh, old and young, and having a fear that they would not know there is a glut of stock on the roads, left New York and Philadelphia, and there was no sheep on hand. When the buyers found the exchange he takes it, and now wants with the seller to divide the number of sheep received in transit, but the consumer feels the hit. At the close of the market there were fully 30 car loads unsold.

The sales of live stock each day during the past week were as follows:

Date.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Monday, March 29	73	2,703	1,116	104
Tuesday, March 30	98	2,602	1,254	104
Wednesday, March 31	208	1,161	2,202	92
Thursday, April 1	97	2,202	1,202	104
Friday, April 2	193	2,421	1,097	78
Saturday, April 3	1,791			
Total for the week	2,360	11,089	6,871	486
Previous week	2,756	12,709	11,053	410
Total	5,116	23,798	17,924	896

SALES.

The following sales are reported as having taken place during the week:

CATTLE.

Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & Co.	Peterson & Co.	20	20,000	7 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Taylor	10	10

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarterly Report of the F. S. Local Inspectors—Criminals Sentenced—The Safe Locks Case—Application for the Discharge of Duffy Refused—The Shoemaker Cases Yet Still Going—Preliminary Injunction Granted—Trial List, &c., &c.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

LOCAL INSPECTORS' REPORT.

In the United States District Court on Saturday morning the Local Inspectors of the port of Pittsburgh submitted the following report for the quarter ending March 31st, 1869:

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge District Court, District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: For the quarter ending March 31, 1869, we have the honor to submit the following: We have inspected fifteen passenger steamers, twenty-six towing boats, and one propeller, making a total of forty-three steamers of all classes. The tonnage of the passenger steamers is as follows: Towing boats, 1,000 tons, propeller, 25 tons. Of the above steamers four are new. Two of the steamers that we have condemned by fire while at sea, Louis, the Armenia and Castle W. Kenney. The former was valued at $40,000, and the latter, which was entirely new, cost about $27,000. We have issued fifty-seven steersmen's and twenty-five pilots. We have under consideration a case of collision between the steamers P. B. Johnson and Jacob Faulder. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very Respectfully,
SAMUEL WALKER,
SAMUEL MCKEEN,
Local Inspectors.

In the case of the United States vs. the distillery of Charles Montague, a process of attachment was issued returnable to the first Monday in September, on the 20th of April.

Levi Reed Duff, Esq., forwarded a petition signed by H. Bergner, asking that he be discreed "trial indorser" in the matter leading to the order for the settlement of the estate and settlement of Arthur Sullivan, for vitalizing the revenue law. The Court ordered the petition to be filed.

BANKRUPTCY BRANCH.

In the bankruptcy branch, in the case of C. Alger, bankrupt, a petition from the assignee was presented, asking that the Marshal be directed to pay certain sums in his hands into the registry of the Court. A hearing was fixed for to-day, and the petitioner directed to notify opposing counsel.

Criminal Court—Full Bench.

Court met at the usual hour on Saturday morning, and after the transaction of the regular business, the following sentences were passed:

SENTENCES.

John Boyle, found guilty of felonious assault and battery, on oath of John McCarthy, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of one year.

Lee Robinson, tried and convicted on a charge of felonious and battery on John J. Miller, on the 22d of January last, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution.

Stephen Noonan, who, with Lawrence Hackett, was convicted of felonious assault and battery upon the person of Martin Welsh, of Coraopolis, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for the period of ninety days, at Sewickley township. A motion for a new trial was made in the case of Hackett, but the motion has been given. Noonan was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of four months in the county jail.

THE LATE ARSON CASE—MOTION FOR THE DISCHARGE OF DUFFY.

John Coyle, Esq., moved the Court for the discharge of Bernard Duffy, who was joined in the indictment against John Shoemaker for arson, on the grounds that the defendant named had been used as a witness against the witness. The Court remarked that the defendant, when he went on the witness stand, was an informed upon individual, and that his testimony, as well as by the Court, had the should not by any means be allowed to influence him himself.

The District Attorney, and Messrs. Haines and Coyle stated that no inducements had been held out to Duffy to get him to testify, but it was understood that if Duffy was placed on the stand, the Commonwealth would not offer any evidence against him.

His Honor, Judge Stowe, remarked that if the District Attorney and Messrs. Haines and Coyle made any agreement with Duffy, he would in good faith be carried out. The Court did not think the case ought to be entered, but from the nature of the crime did not feel it his duty to enter the same on their own responsibility. He would consider the matter, however, and if the District Attorney thought it proper the *nolle pros* to be entered and the defendant discharged.

Mr. Cochran said he had been informed that there was enough evidence to convict Duffy without the testimony of Shoemaker, but that has been addressed on the trial; that among the evidence was a confession made to the officers immediately after the arrest, and that he was not testifying that he set fire to the building. His Honor remarked that the motion was premature, and that no hearing on the application for his discharge, and as stated, would not be entered until after the trial of Shoemaker. Duffy remains in jail in the meantime.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The following business was transacted in this Court on Saturday:

In the case of Peter F. Clayton vs. W. & W. Speer, action of debt, on a bond for $2,000, and on a motion for a preliminary injunction, the jury found a verdict in favor of defendants.

In the case of Samuel Rowan et al. vs. the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company to recover damages for the loss of a mare, the record died of disease of the heart, and a verdict in accordance with this opinion was rendered. Mrs. Hogan was aged about forty years, and had been boarded for some time past for disease of the heart.

ST. AGNES' CHURCH FAIR.—The fair for the benefit of St. Agnes' Church, at Sale, opens this evening at Miller's Hall, corner of Gist street and Fifth avenue, and will continue for two weeks. Silver ware, gold and silver headed canes, reception chairs, fine clocks and furniture, and among the many beautiful and valuable articles to be disposed of will be a successful candidate. No one should fail to attend.

FIRE AT WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—At the steamer Bay State, now passing Wellsburg, on the river this city, on Saturday, the dwelling house of Adam Conne was discovered to be on fire. The flames were confined to the ground story. Very few goods were saved, and the family mostly engaged while their house was burning, were unassisted.

SUNDAY CASES.—Mayor Bruce disposed of twenty-one common cases on Sunday morning, the majority of the offenders being consigned to the county jail.

TAKEN TO DIXMONT.—Edward Bayless, an inmate now attached on Tuesday last, was taken to Dixmont Hospital on Saturday evening.

MEETINGS.—Allegheny Board of Confederate Street Railroads—evening. Birmingham Council—no meeting on the same evening.

THE ALLEGHENY PARK.

Important Change Suggested.

The narrow strip of public ground in Allegheny, known as the South Common, has been found difficult to improve, in harmony with the ornamental grounds on the East, North and West Commons, and Mr. C. Parris, City Engineer, has prepared plans which contemplate important changes from the original design. The proposition to close up the carriage way or street known as Stockton avenue, and to widen Church avenue to double its present width, from Federal street to Union avenue. The present sidewalks and the row of trees will be retained. Closing the street, the improvements will be thrown up towards the private residences of Stockton avenue, and being in close proximity to the handsomely improved grounds in front of those residences, will give additional breadth to the ornamentation. Church avenue will be constructed so as to afford communication between the residences and Federal street, and the extension of the present sidewalk along Stockton avenue will give a pleasant promenade. This improvement would be decidedly beneficial to those residing or doing business on Church avenue, as the roadway is now so narrow that vehicles pass each other with difficulty.

The proposed change on the west side of Federal street also contemplates the closing of Stockton avenue, from Federal street to Webster street. In order to compensate for this it is proposed to extend Church avenue, from its present terminus at Federal street, in a westwardly direction, so as to connect with the main drive on the West Commons. The new avenue, as it will keep the line of the railroad wall, and will be uniform in width to that portion of Church avenue now open. The present wall along the railroad will be elevated sufficiently to form a parapet, and the height of earth piled in the depot yard, by this change the improved ground between the drive and the residences will be increased, and the view of the Allegheny River, from Stockton avenue, will be more attractive in appearance than it would be with the present wall. With these changes, which compares favorably with the previous year, during which there were one thousand one hundred and fifty-seven cases entered on the docket. The proposed changes will be submitted to Councils.

The Law Library.

The Law Library for Allegheny county having been fitted up in Bakewell's new building, Diamond street, was opened to the public on Saturday and was visited by a number of members of the bar, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the rooms, the furniture, and the arrangement of the books. The Library Association occupies three fine rooms in the upper story, two of which are devoted to the Library, and the other set apart for a consultation room for the Judges of the Supreme Court while in session here. The rooms are very neatly furnished throughout, and the Committee having this matter in charge, Messrs. Dilworth, Bayne, Hay and Lemmon, have displayed much excellent taste. The rooms will doubtless become a place of frequent resort for the members of the profession, and the Committee in charge may well be congratulated upon the success of the movement, first of charge, between the hours of eleven and twelve every day except Sunday.

CORRECTION.—We have received a note from Mr. W. S. Godley, of Godley's Station, relative to the finding of the two horses mentioned, who was killed by a train on the Connellsville Railroad. It was allowed that the deceased had obtained them from a man named Smith, but such is not the case, as he was not at that house on the night the horses were found. The deceased had left, knowing the man's indignity, had refused to give him money two weeks before, and further than that he had no dealings with him. This statement is made by Mr. Godley, as it relieves him from any connection or intimacy in connection with the said Smith.

HER NAME.—The name of the young girl noticed in Saturday's COMMERCIAL, as having been drowned in the Monongahela river on Thursday evening last, was Catharine Ann Hamilton, daughter of a coal miner, and not Miss Hamilton, as stated. This information was received by Mr. Godley, as it relieves him from any connection or intimacy in connection with the said Smith.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The spring term of this popular educational institution is opening with an unusually good attendance, considering the trials and tribulations about the first of April incident to this month. Many parents are starting daily from their homes in other counties and States, and as many will continue to come in semi-weekly installments, and as the Faculty, by instructions, the term commences to be a prosperous one indeed. The beautiful and spacious building has been refitted throughout, from Federal street to Union avenue. The present sidewalks and the row of trees will be retained. Closing the street, the improvements will be thrown up towards the private residences of Stockton avenue, and being in close proximity to the handsomely improved grounds in front of those residences, will give additional breadth to the ornamentation. Church walks will be constructed so as to afford communication between the residences and Federal street, and the extension of the present sidewalk along Stockton avenue will give a pleasant promenade. This improvement would be decidedly beneficial to those residing or doing business on Church avenue, as the roadway is now so narrow that vehicles pass each other with difficulty.

The proposed change on the west side of Federal street also contemplates the closing of Stockton avenue, from Federal street to Webster street. In order to compensate for this it is proposed to extend Church avenue, from its present terminus at Federal street, in a westwardly direction, so as to connect with the main drive on the West Commons. The new avenue, as it will keep the line of the railroad wall, and will be uniform in width to that portion of Church avenue now open. The present wall along the railroad will be elevated sufficiently to form a parapet, and the height of earth piled in the depot yard, by this change the improved ground between the drive and the residences will be increased, and the view of the Allegheny River, from Stockton avenue, will be more attractive in appearance than it would be with the present wall. With these changes, which compares favorably with the previous year, during which there were one thousand one hundred and fifty-seven cases entered on the docket. The proposed changes will be submitted to Councils.

The President's Piano.

The grand piano for the White House, manufactured by Messrs. Hazelton Brothers, of the Forte Company, of your city, arrived here on Monday, and was placed in the Crimson Room, in the White House, on Tuesday morning. The piano is full concert grand, and is a splendid instrument, with all the most modern improvements. The Hazelton Brothers have the Schoenacker Company can be proud of the fact that they have furnished the piano for the White House. The instrument selected by Mrs. Lincoln will be sent to the Centennial Exhibition, and will be placed in the art department of the Exhibition. I have no doubt it will be a source of great attraction to visitors.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Barr, Lambe & Hostetter, Nos. 11 Sixth street and 10 Virgin alley, are agents for the above splendid Pianos, and are just receiving their spring assortment.

Positive Sale of Real Estate.

On to-day (Monday) at half-past two o'clock p. m., on the premises, will be sold, positively, without reserve, by order of executors, that lot of ground corner of Sixth avenue and Foster's alley, opposite Third Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, having a front on Foster's alley, 50 feet, and in depth 100 feet. Also, that lot of ground on Webster avenue, Pittsburgh, having a front of 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet. Terms cash. See advertisement. H. S. Smithson & Co., auctioneers.

Trunks, Valises, Etc.

Of every variety and with all the latest improvements, at Lindsay's, No. 38 Wood street.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from first, commending them as the best of that class of medicines."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Dr. Green's Tonic Syrup of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus strengthens the nerves, and the Calisaya gives a healthful tone to the stomach. Sold by druggists. Dr. Green's Nervura is the great blood purifier and nerve tonic. Office No. 15 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.

Accident to a Train.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th ult. says: Yesterday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, the up accommodation train on the Jackson railroad, when about Bayou Sauvage, ran off the track, breaking off a wheel of the tender, which threw two of the cars off the track. No one was injured.

BARNEY DUFFY MADE A SPEECH.—Barney Duffy, who confessed in Court to setting fire to Bell's trunk store, on Market street, made a speech to his fellow prisoners at the prisoners' dock on Saturday morning, which was interrupted by the Court.

Thaddeus Stevens, the Great Commoner.

The above is the title of the lecture to be delivered at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, by J. Mercer Langston, the eloquent colored orator, now Professor of Law in the Howard University, Washington City. Mr. Langston received a very flattering call from a large number of our influential citizens to lecture in this city at his earliest convenience, and having business that called him in this direction, he has expressed his willingness to deliver his lecture on the "Great Commoner," to-morrow evening as stated. It is hoped he will have a crowded audience, as he is a talented and eloquent speaker and deserves to have a large audience to hear him. Tickets of admission, price fifty cents, may be obtained at Miner's book store, Wood street, and at the other book and music stores of the city.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, Friday, April 2, 1869:

William Lomain to Jacob Porter, March 25, 1869; lot of ground in Elizabeth township, containing 25 acres, 80 perches, about fifty acres in same township.....$ 7,400

Carlisle Gormley to Thomas Gormley, March 22, 1869; lot on Morgan street, Allegheny, 20 by 100 feet.....1,200

Rebecca Steele to John Keefe, July 25, 1867; lot on western side of Atlantic street, Pittsburgh, 20 by 100 feet.....650

Henry Tessmire to John H. Hardman, Attorney, March 29, 1869; lot on Chatsworth street, ninth ward, Allegheny, 21 by 100 feet.....750

Jeremiah Coughlin to Peter Wurtzel, April 1, 1869; lot corner of Twenty-fourth street and Harrison alley, Pittsburgh, 24 by 100 feet.....2,000

Peter Lavery to R. B. Cousins, April 1, 1869; lot on Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, 20 by 100 feet; with buildings.....6,000

A. McClung to John Scaife, trustee, October 26, 1867; lot on Walnut street, Mc-Keesport, 80 by 120 feet, with buildings.....1,600

Robert Hamilton to John Hamilton, November 17, 1868; the above lot.....1,000

Adolph Glatz and Henry Klong, October 26, 1868; tract of land in Union township, containing 18 acres and 32 perches.....Nominal.

Thomas A. and James H. Mellon to Geo. Swinks, March 30, 1869; lot on Ridge plan, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 19 by 102 feet, with buildings.....650

George Swinks to Henry G. Squires, March 30, 1869; the above described lot.....1,900

Augustus Bailey to Mary Ann Bailey, January 1, 1868; lot in Lower St. Clair township, 20 by 100 feet, with buildings.....1,750

H. S. Fleming to John Marlow and Jas. Scott, 28, 1869; lot on Hemlock street, Third ward, Allegheny, 20 by 100 feet.....400

Mitchell & Armstrong to David Welsh, March 15, 1869; lot on Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, 20 by 100 feet, with buildings.....6,000

Thomas Wilson to Miss Annie Clark, January 15, 1869; lot on Reserve street, Sycamore ward, Allegheny, 20 by 110 feet, with buildings.....1,000

Thomas Mitchell and Charles H. Armstrong to Margaret Marshall, May 12, 1866; lot of ground in South Fayette township, containing 95 acres, 108 perches.....3,625

G. G. Bracketridge to Jackson Bush, March 15, 1869; lot in Upper St. Clair township, containing 6 acres 70 perches.....2,475

Alexander Gibson to Thompson Gillespie, March 15, 1869; lot in McClure township.....1,000

W. S. Taylor to Wm. F. Trimble, March 1, 1869; two lots in Mount Washington, 40 by 200 feet.....1,000

Valentine Sembert to C. Hanson Love, April 1, 1869; lot on Ventor street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 25 by 100 feet, with buildings.....5,000

Sampson Suhn to George A. Brown, January 1, 1869; lot in South Pittsburgh, Duffy's plan, 20 by 100 feet.....275

P. Harvey Miller to William Palmer, Attorney, April 1, 1869; lot on Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, in Miller's plan.....750

H. Hemmerle to Jacob Schaub, April 3, 1869; lot in Chartiers township, on Marion avenue, 30 by 90 feet.....700

Thomas Bradley to Rees Bevan, February 22, 1869; lot in lower St. Clair township, 64½ by 100 feet.....650

MORTGAGES FILED.

Some day seventeen mortgages were filed of record.

Woman and Her Needs.

Subject by the law of nature to many physical affections from which man is exempt, woman is peculiarly entitled to the best efforts of medical science in her behalf. For a majority of the diseases to which her sex is exclusively liable, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are warmly recommended on the authority of wives, mothers and nurses, who have tested their genial tonic and regulating properties, and "know whereof th y speak," and also with the sanction of able physicians who have administered the preparation to their female patients in obstinate cases of functional derangement and irregularity. The nervous and female complaints of a special character are complicated with mental gloom and despondency, and the gentle and lasting exhilarating effects of this vegetable medicinal stimulant adapts admirably for cases of this complexion. As a remedy for the hysteria and mental hallucinations which sometimes mark the critical periods to which her sex is subject, of women, it has no equal in the repertory of the healing art, and as a means of relieving the nausea and other unpleasant feelings which precede, attend and follow pregnancy, it is invaluable. Nursing mothers also find it an admirable invigorant. It is highly satisfactory that a preparation which embraces in its remedial range so many of the complaints common to both sexes, should prove so eminently beneficial to the weaker one.

The President's Piano.

The grand piano for the White House, manufactured by Messrs. Hazelton Brothers, of the Forte Company, of your city, arrived here on Monday, and was placed in the Crimson Room, in the White House, on Tuesday morning. The piano is full concert grand, and is a splendid instrument, with all the most modern improvements. The Hazelton Brothers have the Schoenacker Company can be proud of the fact that they have furnished the piano for the White House. The instrument selected by Mrs. Lincoln will be sent to the Centennial Exhibition, and will be placed in the art department of the Exhibition. I have no doubt it will be a source of great attraction to visitors.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Barr, Lambe & Hostetter, Nos. 11 Sixth street and 10 Virgin alley, are agents for the above splendid Pianos, and are just receiving their spring assortment.

Positive Sale of Real Estate.

On to-day (Monday) at half-past two o'clock p. m., on the premises, will be sold, positively, without reserve, by order of executors, that lot of ground corner of Sixth avenue and Foster's alley, opposite Third Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, having a front on Foster's alley, 50 feet, and in depth 100 feet. Also, that lot of ground on Webster avenue, Pittsburgh, having a front of 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet. Terms cash. See advertisement. H. S. Smithson & Co., auctioneers.

Trunks, Valises, Etc.

Of every variety and with all the latest improvements, at Lindsay's, No. 38 Wood street.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from first, commending them as the best of that class of medicines."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Dr. Green's Tonic Syrup of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus strengthens the nerves, and the Calisaya gives a healthful tone to the stomach. Sold by druggists. Dr. Green's Nervura is the great blood purifier and nerve tonic. Office No. 15 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.

Accident to a Train.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th ult. says: Yesterday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, the up accommodation train on the Jackson railroad, when about Bayou Sauvage, ran off the track, breaking off a wheel of the tender, which threw two of the cars off the track. No one was injured.

BARNEY DUFFY MADE A SPEECH.—Barney Duffy, who confessed in Court to setting fire to Bell's trunk store, on Market street, made a speech to his fellow prisoners at the prisoners' dock on Saturday morning, which was interrupted by the Court.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mrs. Mary Duke, one of the most pleasing comedienne performers we have had on the Pittsburgh stage, presents her claims for a benefit this evening, and announces a very attractive bill for the occasion. Mr. Mark Bates will make his first appearance this evening, when he will personate "Petruchio" in Shakespeare's play of "Taming of the Shrew." Mrs. Duke will personate "Bianca," in the dramatic version of Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby." The Emmons Brothers will give specialties, and so deserving a benefit, there should not be an empty seat in the Opera House this evening.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Novelty follows novelty here, and to-night Annie Hindle, the favorite Leopold will make her first appearance. Miss Hindle will appear in the character of Leon, and other new and popular performers will be introduced to the audience this evening.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The irrepressible Smythe announces on our first page this evening an engagement with the full strength of his company, when will make their first appearance at his new theater to-night. These children of the desert go through a variety of daring performances, which, while they cause a thrill in every one, do not detract in any degree from the belief that they never fail to exert round their wonderful powers. Their engagement has been extended with universal expression that they should not be extra charge for admission during their stay. The favorites of the Allegheny will remain this week, and will add to the interest of the entertainments by giving of the best in their extensive repertoire.

MUSEUM.—The attractions of Major Burnell's Family resort continue to be well maintained, and the attendance of visitors increases daily. Everybody who can find the time should visit the Museum, as there is much to be learned there.

CARPETS.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

FINE CARPETS,

ROYAL AXMINSTER,
TAPESTRY VELVET,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,

The Choicest Styles ever offered in this market.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

A Splendid Line of Cheap Carpets. Good Cotton Chain Carpets at Twenty-five cents per yard.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 FIFTH AVE., Second Floor.

CARPETS.

We are now receiving our Spring Stock of Carpets, &c., and are prepared to offer as good stock and at as low prices as any other house in the Trade. We have all the new styles of Brussels Tapestry, Brussels 3-Plys and 2-Plys. Best assortment of Ingrain Carpets in the Market.

ROVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS.

A STOCK

UNRIVALLED

IN THIS MARKET.

We always request a comparison of PRICES, STYLES and EXTENT OF STOCK.

The largest assortment of Desirable Low Priced Goods in any establishment East of Wood.

M'Callum Bros.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD.

NEW CARPETS

200 pcs. Body Brussels,
425 pcs. Tap'y Brussels,
450 pcs. 3-ply and 2-ply Ingrain.

THE ABOVE INCLUDES ALL THE NEWEST STYLES AND DESIGNS, AND ARE NOW IN STORE AND ARRIVING, TO BE SOLD

LOW FOR CASH,

AT

Oliver McClintock & Co.'s,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

National Insurance Company

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY,

Will Remove on the 1st of April,

TO THE

Second National Bank Building,

Cor. of Federal Street and the Diamond.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office, No. 84 Fourth avenue.

WM. A. CALLERY, President.
JOHN H. AYRES, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DONALDSON, Gen'l Agent and Surveyor

W. A. Caldwell, W. A. Hutchison,
John Mcintyre, William Ure,
Thomas Bigham, Jr., Wm. Eichbaum,
Jas. Marshall, Jr., John S. Duff,
W. H. Hamilton, Jr., Wm. A. Caldwell,
Jacob Schoyer.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE, SECOND STORY OF MARKET-HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

WM. A. SHEPARD, President.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings and Contents, Stocks of Goods, Furniture and Merchandise, and other property, on the most favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and paid as soon as determined.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. A. Shepard, Samuel P. Bakewell,
Wm. Eichbaum, Wm. Ure,
Jas. Marshall, Jr., Wm. Vankirk,
Jacob Schoyer, Thomas Bigham, Jr.,
Wm. Robinson, Jr., Samuel McCleary,
Wm. Phillips, Charles Arbuckle.

WM. A. SHEPARD, President.
WM. PHILLIPS, Vice President.
WM. E. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAMES GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
JOHN P. HERBERT, Secretary and Marine Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELY, General Agent.

Office, No. 110 Fourth avenue, second floor. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Steamboats, Coal Barges, Flats, &c., on the most favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and paid as soon as determined.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick, Thomas Miller, Jr.,
James McKnight, Andrew Aiken,
Wm. Thaw, Jr., Wm. Thaw,
Wm. Coleman, John R. Hutchison,
Wm. Eichbaum, Wm. Lea,
Wm. N. Evans, Joseph Kleiner.
Philip Reymer,

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

T. McCARTAN,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, has removed from 108 Third avenue to No. 56 Fifth avenue, where, in addition to his former business, he will manufacture to order the celebrated Boots of La Count, of Paris.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21ST SECTION of an act relating to County Taxes, approved the 1st day of May, 1868, and the several amendments and supplements thereto, the undersigned will attend at the following places for the purpose of receiving County, State, Poor, Work-House and Improvement Taxes for 1869, viz:

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 1st day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 2d day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 3d day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 4th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 5th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 6th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 7th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 8th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 9th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 10th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 11th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 12th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 13th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 14th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 15th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 16th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 17th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 18th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 19th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 20th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 21st day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 22d day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 23d day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 24th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 25th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 26th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 27th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 28th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 29th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 30th day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 31st day of January, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 1st day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 2d day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 3d day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 4th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 5th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 6th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 7th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 8th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 9th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 10th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 11th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 12th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 13th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 14th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 15th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 16th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 17th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 18th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 19th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 20th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 21st day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 22d day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 23d day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 24th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 25th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 26th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 27th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 28th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 29th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 30th day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 31st day of February, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 1st day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 2d day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 3d day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 4th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 5th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 6th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 7th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 8th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 9th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 10th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 11th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 12th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 13th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 14th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 15th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 16th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 17th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 18th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 19th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 20th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 21st day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 22d day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 23d day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 24th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 25th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 26th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 27th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 28th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 29th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 30th day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 31st day of March, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 1st day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 2d day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 3d day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 4th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 5th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 6th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 7th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 8th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 9th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 10th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 11th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 12th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 13th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 14th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 15th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 16th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 17th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 18th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 19th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 20th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 21st day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 22d day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 23d day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 24th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 25th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 26th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 27th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 28th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 29th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 30th day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 31st day of April, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 1st day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 2d day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 3d day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 4th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 5th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 6th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 7th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 8th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 9th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 10th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 11th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 12th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 13th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 14th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 15th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 16th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 17th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 18th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 19th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 20th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 21st day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 22d day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 23d day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 24th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 25th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 26th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 27th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 28th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 29th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 30th day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 31st day of May, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 1st day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 2d day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 3d day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 4th day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 5th day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 6th day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 7th day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 8th day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 9th day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 10th day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 11th day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 12th day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 13th day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 14th day of June, 1869.

At the Office of the County Commissioners, on the 15th day of June, 1869.

At